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LEADING ARTICLES—December 26, 1913.

WAR AND PEACE.

UNIONISM'S GOAL.

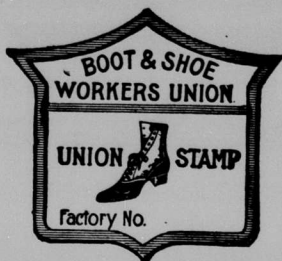
MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP LOWERS RATES.

ANYTHING—BUT GET OFF THEIR BACKS.

A DIFFERENCE IN METHODS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1913.

No. 46

WAR AND PEACE

It is fitting at this season of the year to permit the mind to wander toward the possibilities of the future, and speculate as to whether the sky is clear and portends peace and quiet, or is cloud-covered and bodes storm and turmoil. In either event, of course, we must face forward and march on resolutely and unafraid toward the goal of accomplishment, never faltering, never hesitating to take advantage of all legitimate opportunities to promote the welfare and the good of those who start on life's journey with an unequal chance to share in the good things nature has so generously provided for the human race.

Peace, the labor movement craves, but war, when forced upon it, it must never dodge. A sound judgment, a clear understanding of every condition confronting the great uncounted millions, as they strive for improvement, and advancement, must always be kept uppermost in the minds of those who lead in the struggle, lest the movement be forced backward rather than forward, through the traps cunningly placed by the opposition.

Much as organized labor desires peace, fighting organizations must be maintained as long as employers harbor in their ranks such creatures, as in the main, go to make up the National Association of Manufacturers. Let no one harbor the notion that peace is possible when dealing with a greedy, narrow and dishonest employer such as George Pope, president of the manufacturers' association, who recently gave utterance to this ridiculous language:

"Trade unions because they take from men the right to bargain for themselves, are lawless organizations, and because they are lawless they must go, and when they are gone, long will remain the memory of the brazen insolence of the trade union officials and the trade union leaders, while forever will remain on the pages of history which they have blackened, the story of their awful crimes."

Think what a bargain the individual worker might be able to make with this industrial pirate, and how the trade union could possibly maintain peace while dealing with him or his kind. It is because we still have many such men with which to treat that the trade unions are compelled to maintain themselves upon a war footing, prepared to effectively move at a moment's notice. Until some other means is found to force the Popes, the Parrys, the Kirbys, the Posts and the Otises, the labor movement must devote much of its time and attention to preparations for war in the industrial field, though we are optimistic enough to believe that we are daily approaching nearer and nearer to the time when it will be possible to adjust wages and conditions with employers by reasoning rather than by war.

Andrew Carnegie is spending millions in a hypocritical attempt to promote international peace, but he still continues to draw down dividends from the sweat and blood and lives of men out of whom he has crushed the fighting spirit and robbed of the faintest hope of liberation from the slavery they are so cruelly subjected to in his steel mills. Carnegie may shout peace, peace until he is black in the face, but there can be no peace, industrially or internationally, so long as men of his character exist, because such men yield to nothing but force.

The labor movement, however, will proceed steadily on its course of peace by constantly making such men scarcer and scarcer by organizing the workers so thoroughly that war will be made impossible either between employer and employee, or nation and nation.

"Poor little Carnegie," said Rabbi Nieto, speaking at Temple Sherith Israel on the subject of universal peace, "I feel sorry for him. He wants to die poor. I prophecy that he will die poor—poor in spirit. He will be remembered only as the man who tried to give away the money he could not use himself."

"The Carnegie cure for war is ridiculous. The millions he is putting up now will merely give employment to a group of intelligent men who will talk and write, but will never offer a practical solution for the question. Peace cannot come to the world in that way, because it is an unnatural way. You cannot force it on the world from the outside. Carnegie will distribute a fine lot of medals, but he will not give us peace."

"It can be done, but the movement for peace must come from within. War has always been waged for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. Whatever the excuse, war has always been predatory on one side at least. What is the war in Mexico, but a contest for supremacy between oil companies? The movement for peace must come from the mass of common men who have been exploited so long that they refuse to be exploited longer."

"When the common working man becomes conscious that the declaring and making of war is in his hands, then will he refuse to be exploited for the benefit of others. If Carnegie really wishes more than to surround his head with aureoles of glory, he will devote his money to an international federation of workmen which will refuse to make war. Then we will have peace."

There is a world of truth in these words, but Carnegie will never heed them, because he does not desire a peace that will check the flow of profits to his exchequer. This is certain, but just as certain is it that the great army of toilers of the world will be eventually so well organized that they will put an end to war and bring about a lasting and happy peace for all human kind, including the Carnegies.

There can be no peace, however, so long as little children are sent into the mills of industry to grind out their lives in order that others may become multi-millionaires and hypocritically pose as peacemakers. There can be no peace so long as weak women are driven to desperation slaving in factories in order that others may be bespangled with jewels and clothed in fine raiment. There can be no peace so long as men are compelled to work long hours for small pay and exist in poverty in order that others may enjoy all the luxuries of life in idleness and ease. The man who would desire peace with such accompanying circumstances is unworthy to be dignified by giving to him the appellation of man. The human being who can rest contented while surrounded by such inequality in opportunity and such misery in existence is fit only for the undertaker.

When conditions have been made what they should be war will vanish and peace will reign upon earth industrially and otherwise.

Each individual in the labor movement can make himself a more potent factor for peace than a Carnegie by setting aside all petty differences and striving earnestly to promote organization among the workers still unorganized and urging upon those already within the fold the necessity of consistently practicing unionism in all its details.

Let the next year be one of unequalled progress in the labor movement, and then, at this season, a year hence the dawn of an era of peace will be clearer to the view. God speed that day.

THE CHRISTMAS EVE. CONCERT BY THE MUSICIANS' UNION, HAVING BEEN POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF RAIN, WILL BE GIVEN SATURDAY NIGHT, AT LOTTA'S FOUNTAIN COMMENCING AT 7 O'CLOCK

UNIONISM'S GOAL.

By J. G. Paradis, Jr.

Ostensibly the chief aim of the so-called reformer is to dethrone that money glutton monarch known as the Trust—a very creditable aim and would no doubt bear fruit were it not for the fact that those who do not become poisoned by contact with illgotten gains spend most of their time framing new law solutions in which to dissolve this greatest of menaces to modern society. We have enough such laws to regulate the universe but the able attorney of today manages to find plenty of loop-holes through which his highness manages to escape without even mussing his hair.

The Republican party said: "We will have a high tariff which will keep out the product of cheap foreign labor." "Very well," said the trust, "we will import the cheap foreign labor."

The Democratic party, after millions of such had been imported, said, "We'll take the tariff off." So, now we have both the cheap goods and the cheap labor. The former is forced down our throats via the corporation route at whatever price it sees fit to demand, and if a man dares ask for a wage that will permit him to purchase the former he is immediately replaced by the latter.

We have exclusion acts, say you. True enough, say I, but what have they accomplished for anyone on the outside? They only tend to shut out a class who refuse to work for less wages than the best, but cannot pass the test, while millions who can possibly (?) pass the test, and who will work for less wages than it takes to provide bread and butter for the ordinary mortal, are permitted to pour into the country, flooding the labor market with a class of people who are not and never will be, nay, do not even pretend to be good citizens. And the ship of state sails gallantly on with a crew of the few aboard while the trust continues its policy of expansion, the parties continue their policy of "protection" and free trade of American dollars for cheap foreign labor, and the people wade in the mire of despondency and cry aloud for relief from a bondage which, if it continues, will be as tyrannical as that of the middle ages.

Look over the pages of history dating back for thousands of years and you will find that as titled combination, cliques, etc., (simply trusts operated under the direction of kings and lords) were formed to the detriment of the greater mass of the people, just so sure did guilds and the like (similar to the modern labor union) spring up to combat the evil.

What has been the policy of the trust from first to last? Did it use the product turned out by the guild or union? No so. It figured that to patronize the union was to fertilize the soil in which it grew, thereby making it flourish. "I can't use that," said the trust, "it was made by those accursed union men who dare to put a price on their labor" (the trust not only puts a price, both buying and selling, on the goods it controls, but wants to, and in a great many instances does, put a price on the labor that produces them.)

So much for the trust policy, now what of the union policy, or rather, the policy of those who carry union cards? Are they as loyal to their cause as the trust is to its machine-like system of persecution? In a great many instances, yes; in a far greater number, no. How many people who wear a union button and carry a union card say, when purchasing an article, "I prefer the label goods, a guarantee of satisfactory working conditions and a living wage." How long would this unlawful combination in restraint of trade and the public welfare last if every union man and woman would assume the courage of their convictions and patronize only the label? They

would last just long enough to close up their affairs and "call a taxi," for which they would be compelled to pay a union fare or walk.

Why do some cities grow into the millions and others, located in the most delightful of climates and fertile of soils, remain hamlets? Simple a lack of push and go, common loyalty and home patronage, for without these no city can grow; and without the patronage of the label no union will grow strong enough to attain the object for which it was organized—fair conditions and a living wage for the worker.

And as long as holders of union cards persist in patronizing the product of the sweat shop and slave block, just so long will the trust continue to grow fat and prosper on the blood and sweat of the toiler. Do it now! Demand the label, the real reformer, and in a short time we will be able to say in the words of the parrot, "Where in h— was you when the cyclone struck us?" Demand the label and there will be no need of strike, no need of hard words, trouble and strife with the employer—just a ceaseless grind on the one great slogan of unionism, "Demand the label."

Be honest with yourself, brother union man. By purchasing other than union made goods you are doing yourself and your brothers and sisters in unionism an injustice, and that, in the main, is a violation of your obligation.

What was it that freed the united colonies from the British yoke? Say what you will, it was but a union of people with common cause and a definite aim, and by refusing to use the product of the oppressor and by pulling together they attained their object. Again in '61 a union fought shoulder to shoulder to save itself from utter destruction. And yet again, when the Spanish Dons use their scurrulous tactics in Havana harbor, did unionism win out, when union and non-union men alike put their shoulders to the same wheel for a common cause and drove the Spaniards from their cruel rule over Cuba and the Philippines and avenged the deaths of the boys who were sunk in the harbor like rats in a trap.

What is it that is slowly but surely forcing the price of eggs to a price within reach of all? Unionism again—a union of the people against a common oppressor, the egg trust. And have you heard one little word as to the boycott being an unfair means for gaining the desired end? No, not one. The writer is for it with both feet and has not eaten an egg for some weeks, but he pauses to ask why the organized labor union is not generally permitted to use this most effective boycott for the same purpose? But be that as it may, we will do well to grumble not, but use that silent and most effective weapon in the hands of all—the patronage of the label.

Patronize those stores where fair wages and humane hours are in evidence and then demand those goods for your union dollars that are produced under the same conditions, the evidence of which is indicated by the union label, and it will not be long until, instead of all weighty matters pertaining to the welfare of the people being placed before a clique of financiers for advice and settlement, the advice of labor will be sought as well. Volumes could be written on the possibilities and power of these simple words but it is entirely unnecessary when one has but to pause a moment and reason, to see what would be the inevitable result if every union man and woman would hew to the line and demand the label.

There are millions of dollars' worth of label goods placed on the market every day, which are a monument to the upright principles of organized labor. Now is the time to start and never the time to quit. Demand the label at all times and you will soon see it on your steak and butter, yea, even the eggs.

"That fellow certainly is a dub."

"For why?"

"I told him I bossed my wife, and he went and told her."—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

"How do you tell bad eggs?" queried the young housewife.

Said the fresh grocery clerk: "If I had anything to tell a bad egg, I'd break it gently."—Advance Advocate."

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Do you realize the importance and value of a knowledge of law in your own work? Do you know that 86 per cent of the men who are drawing salaries of \$10,000 a year are equipped to do so by knowing law? Do you know that the majority of men drawing \$2000 yearly—secretaries, credit men, managers, confidential clerks—have a working knowledge of law? Do you know that a knowledge of law is essential to your own efficiency in your present employment?

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Prices \$2.50 to \$3.50.

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Pay \$2 a Week

Sterling Furniture Co.
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1049 MARKET ST. opp. McALLISTER & JONES

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP LOWERS RATES

By Edward P. E. Troy.

The health, comfort and convenience of its citizens and the development of its commercial interests have always been the leading issues in the municipal life of progressive Tacoma. Every effort is made to protect the people and the city from the greed and corruption of public-service corporations.

The high rates of the private company caused the city to take over the water and electric plant in 1893, at a cost of \$1,750,000. Since then the distribution plant has been extended and an inexhaustible supply of pure soft water secured from the mountains, which now furnishes 48,000,000 gallons daily, or enough for a city of half a million population. With 16,146 services installed in 1910, the gross receipts were reported as 402,469, and the operating expense \$173,753.

The electric plant taken over at the same time controls the lighting of the city, no company being permitted to compete with it. As a result, Tacoma's citizens have always enjoyed the lowest electric rates. When San Francisco was paying ten and twelve cents, the municipal rate in Tacoma was eight cents. For many years current was purchased from a company at a wholesale cost of 1½ cents. The city maintained the entire distribution system, and its highest rate was 6½ cents.

The rapid growth of the city caused such an increase in the consumption of current that an investigation was made to provide means for future supply. It was found that the current supplied by the company cost it half a cent to generate, and the city was charged one and a half cents for it. A power site was acquired, bonds were voted, and a plant constructed at a cost of \$1,824,017, from which Tacoma is now being supplied with 32,000 electrical horsepower. The plant is of massive construction, the machinery of the most modern type, and all of the equipment up to date.

The efficiency and superiority of municipal ownership is illustrated by comparing the capital cost \$57 per horsepower of this publicly owned plant with that of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's new Drum plant, which cost \$5,000,000, and is advertised to furnish 33,000 horsepower, a capital cost of \$151 per horsepower, or more than two and a half times as much as Tacoma's plant. This also shows the greater advantage to the people of municipal ownership over "regulation" of public utilities.

The people, and not private interests, are to get the benefit of the economical construction and operation of this municipal plant. Rates have been reduced to a minimum. The Tacoma Municipal Bulletin states that, although the rate to the manufacturers of the city has been reduced to half a cent per kilowatt (the lowest rate of any city in the United States), and the domestic power rate is but 1 cent, the revenues for the year have shown a profit of over \$100,000. The city council has pledged itself to reduce rates ten per cent on the first of January.

The manufacturers of Tacoma now have a distinct advantage over their competitors in Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. The latter have to pay from four to ten times as much as they do for electric power. In order to protect themselves from accident, the municipal plants of Tacoma and Seattle have connected their wires. Each is thus made safe in case of breakdown and will be able to furnish surplus current to farmers and small towns between those cities.

We all complain of the shortness of time, and yet we have more than we know what to do with. Our existence is spent either in doing nothing at all, or in doing nothing to the purpose, or in doing nothing that we ought to do.—Seneca.

ANYTHING—BUT GET OFF THEIR BACKS.

By Stoughton Cooley.

The recent conference for the consideration of the lot of the sweated workers, held under the auspices of the Duchess of Marlborough in her palatial London home, was one of those incidents of life in the living that leaves the observer uncertain whether to laugh or to cry. It at least was infinitely pathetic; and its effect upon the individual may depend somewhat upon his previous condition of servitude.

The duchess might have hired a hall. The largest in the city would have cost only a trifle to her. And she could have packed it with the dignitaries of the realm; for few of England's great, from the king down, hesitate when the plea is made by the Duchess of Marlborough. Instead, she threw open her own home, the famous Sunderland house, whose ballroom alone accommodated the 500 who attended the conference.

Nor was there any lack of entertainment for the hoi polloi who flocked to her hospitable door. "All were directed," the London dispatches report, "up the magnificent marble staircases between a double line of footmen, gorgeous in crushed strawberry knee breeches, powdered hair and white silk stockings, to the grand ballroom, which probably never in its history presented such a scene."

"In the front row on the platform," says the cable, "between the Earl of Lytton and the Bishop of Oxford, sat the Duchess of Marlborough, wearing an exquisite toilet of black velvet with white silk lapels. * * * Behind her, in a semi-circle, sat a living exhibit of the sweating system—twelve women, from as many industries, dressed for the occasion in their poor best and forming interesting types of England's industrial poor. They sat stiffly, awkwardly, stolidly and impassive during the preliminary speeches, only their eyes darting furtively about the splendors of the grand ballroom—the colored marble, the paneling, the frescoed ceiling, the crystal chandeliers, and the marble cupids."

When did professional talent ever produce such a stage setting as that?

The income of these "types of England's poor" was from 2 to 4 cents an hour. They could not, even when working to the limit of human endurance, make more than \$2 a week.

The first of the workers to speak was "a gaunt, gray-haired woman, wearing a plain white shawl and an old bonnet with white paper roses." She represented the benefits accruing from the improved conditions due to the trade boards act.

For fifty-two years she had been a chainworker—in plain English, a blacksmith. Holding up a heavy chain she explained that she used to get 84 cents for making a hundred links, but since chainmaking had been brought under the act she was paid \$1.70 for a hundred links.

Fifty-two years spent at chainmaking! And a woman! A mother of a race! She who should have danced on the green as a child, laughed with the lads as a lass, crooned over babies as a matron, and received the homage of neighbors and kin as an old woman, instead, began almost as a child the grimy and sooty work of chainmaking—not in the poetical smithy under the spreading chestnut, but under the fatal banyan tree. For over half a century she had forged chains, and still she had fared better than the woman who had tried to earn a living by sewing.

This is not carping criticism. If sympathy were to be expressed for one rather than for another, it would be for those who sat in the front row, as being more in need than those in the back. Poor, those twelve representative women of England undoubtedly were, miserably, wretchedly, soul-destroying poor, but they had at least the consciousness that they earned all they got.

It is far better to laugh over such an absurd state of affairs. Weep a little, if you must, but in the end—laugh. Tears come easily at the thought of the "gaunt, gray-haired woman," who forged heavy chains for fifty-two years, but the impulse should not be allowed. Too much thought of her would lead to bomb-throwing. Think rather of the earl, the bishop and the duchess, not as inhuman monsters despoiling their brethren, but rather as those benevolently inclined persons whom Tolstoy had in mind when he said the rich were willing to do anything for the poor—except to get off their backs.—Chicago "Record-Herald."

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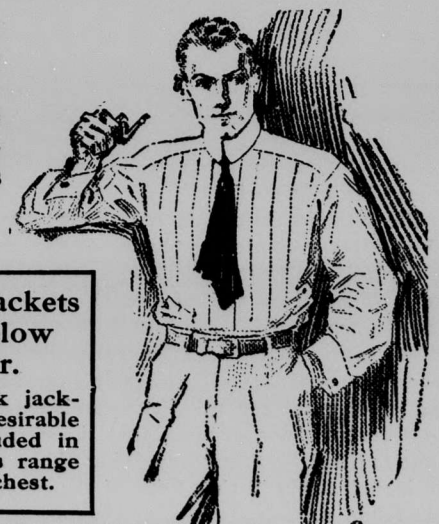
REGULAR \$1.00 LINES

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Waiters' Jackets
Priced below
Regular.

Waiters, black jackets; every desirable style is included in the lot. Sizes range from 33 to 46 chest.



PLASTERERS' CONTROVERSY.

Following is the report of a special committee appointed by the president of the Labor Council to investigate the controversy between the carpenters and the plasterers:

San Francisco, December 18, 1913.

Delegates S. F. Labor Council.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: Pursuant to direction of the president of the Council, Brother Andrew J. Gallagher, the undersigned have investigated the pending difficulty between the Plasterers' Union and the San Francisco Building Trades Council for the purpose of ascertaining whether or no said Plasterers' Union is violating the laws of the American Federation of Labor by striking all jobs held by its members in San Francisco in order to force the said Building Trades Council and its affiliated organizations to observe a certain decision of the last convention of the Building Trades Department, which decision extended the operation of a certain local agreement whereby 50 per cent of each organization of plasterers and carpenters were to do the work of erecting staff on the buildings for the Panama Exposition. This investigation was ordered by the president for the purpose of ascertaining without delay the legal status of the controversy and to convey accurate information thereon to the trade unionists in this city and to correct the many misleading and incorrect statements that have appeared in the public press.

The undersigned have looked at the matter from every angle insofar as the facts on record show same to be involved, and after careful consideration we submit the following as constituting the law of our parent body in relation to the facts of this case:

Laws of A. F. of L. involved in pending controversy between Plasterers' Union and San Francisco Building Trades Council:

Constitution of A. F. of L.

Constitution of A. F. of L. grants to national and international trade unions "autonomy of each trade." Article 2, section 2.

It has established the different departments composed of national and international unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, of the same industry, and such departments are to be governed in conformity with the laws of the A. F. of L. Article 2, section 3.

Constitution of Building Trades Department.

The A. F. of L. convention at Norfolk, Va., 1907, established the Building Trades Department, guaranteeing to same autonomy over the building trades.

Section 2 of said constitution empowers the department to adjust trade disputes along practical lines as they arise from time to time.

Section 3 reads: "Recognizing the justice of trade jurisdiction we aim to guarantee to the various branches of the building industry control of such work as rightfully belongs to them, and to which they are justly entitled."

Section 28 reads: "Each affiliated organization shall be required to submit a written statement covering the extent and character of its trade jurisdiction, and when allowed by the executive council and approved by the general convention, no encroachment by other trades will be countenanced or tolerated."

In the jurisdiction claims settled and approved by the Building Trades Department, the jurisdiction of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and of the Operative Plasterers' International Association is clearly defined, excepting that neither specifies the particular work in controversy, unless it may be construed from the general tenor and extent of these different kinds of work that the carpenters are not entitled to touch any thing that may be fairly included within the claim of the plasterers, which reads as follows: "All plastering, plain

and ornamental, when done with stucco, cement, lime, mortars or patent materials, artificial marble work and compo work in all its branches."

However, the general jurisdiction lines of these two trades are not involved in the present controversy, for these reasons: In accordance with its power under section 2 of its constitution the San Francisco Building Trades Council effected a temporary settlement of the conflicting jurisdiction claims between local unions of carpenters and plasterers working on the Panama-Pacific Exposition Grounds. Said temporary agreement or settlement was to the effect that 50 per cent of each organization work on the erection of the staff. At the Seattle convention of the Building Trades Department, President P. H. McCarthy (see Minutes, page 163), acknowledged that this was a temporary agreement, and endeavored to have the question determined in its entirety. He is quoted as saying: "That agreement was merely a temporary affair. I desire to make a motion. Since they cannot agree here, and since this affects the entire trades in the building business, I move that the two presidents, Brothers McGovern and Kirby, with the executive council, who have to go that way, anyway, go via San Francisco, meet on the job, see the work, and then pass upon it so as to assist the Building Trades Council of San Francisco to maintain its position." (Seconded.)

Delegate McGovern opposed the motion and offered the following substitute for the whole: "Be it resolved, that the agreement existing between the Operative Plasterers and the Brotherhood of Carpenters in relation to the erection of exterior staff on the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which is now in contention, be extended during the life of said operation." (Seconded.)

Delegate McCarthy opposed the substitute. The question was discussed by Delegate Duncan (J.), Delegate Wharton and Delegate McGovern. A division was called for, and the substitute offered by Delegate McGovern was carried by a vote of 31 in the affirmative to 20 in the negative.

President Short—"The substitute is adopted."

Thus by a decision, passed in conformity with its powers, the convention of the Building Trades Department has indorsed and ratified said temporary settlement, which decision is binding upon the subordinate membership of the entire department.

The question involved is not the general jurisdiction claims between the two international unions, but the enforcement of a decision affecting particular work for a particular time and at a particular place. The decision was rendered in the interest of harmony, and along practical lines to effect peace between the building trades mechanics during the work on the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The only question for all members of the Building Trades Council of San Francisco to consider is the enforcement of said decision, to observe which all are in duty bound who are members of the American Federation of Labor.

With reference to the enforcement of all lawful decisions of bodies affiliated with the A. F. of L., the following laws and authoritative utterances are submitted:

Constitution of Building Trades Department, section 29 reads in that connection as follows: "Should a conflict in jurisdiction occur, the parties in interest shall hold a joint conference within ninety days and endeavor to adjust their differences, and if no adjustment has been reached within the prescribed time, the disputed points shall be referred to the next convention of this department for a decision, and their award shall be binding upon all affiliated organizations."

Section 29 has no application to the pending controversy, as no proceedings to adjust the general jurisdiction claims have been commenced thereunder. The convention having adjusted the

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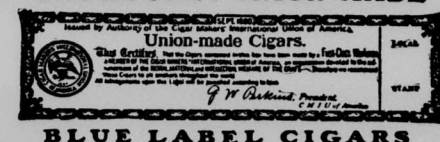
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local controversy for a definite period, its decision is mandatory upon the Local Building Trades Council, and it has no power to ignore or attempt to evade the mandate of the superior body from which it derives its powers and functions.

Throughout the body of laws governing unions affiliated with the department, the principle of obedience to the laws and decisions of the Building Trades Department is inculcated the paramount obligation to obey all laws and decisions of the governing bodies entrusted with the formulation and execution of our laws.

In conclusion, the committee desires to express its opinion that in this case it is difficult to advise the Plasterers' Union or any other union similarly situated what remedy it has under the laws of the A. F. of L., when the very bodies which are delegated to enforce its decisions determine to ignore same and refuse to abide by its mandate. Under such circumstances, the only course for loyal members of the A. F. of L. seems to be to use their moral influence upon those responsible for this anomalous condition to consider the destructive influence of their course, and resolve to do their plain duty in the premises, and obey the decision of the convention of the Building Trades Department, no matter how disappointed some may be in the decision as rendered. Unless such considerations as this gets the upper hand in this controversy it is difficult indeed to expect that in the future any organization whatever may be expected to obey the decisions of its own tribunals.

Faternally submitted,
THEODORE JOHNSON,
E. A. BROWN,
JNO. A. O'CONNELL.

THE CHILD AGAINST THE MAN.

Does child labor create poverty? Dr. A. J. McKelway, of Virginia, discusses this question in the last "Child Labor Bulletin," and concludes that child labor reduces the wages of adults. He cites figures concerning the wages of 32,409 operatives in Southern cotton mills, and says "the wages of the adult are measured by the wages that will satisfy the child-worker or his parents. The manufacturer believes in 'equal pay for equal work,' and it is a very profitable doctrine in keeping down the wage scale."

The article was called forth by certain statements made by Mr. George F. Stratton in the "Outlook" of September 20th concerning the indifference of child labor reformers to the poverty of parents. Dr. McKelway believes that if a billion children under sixteen could be taken out of industry in the United States it would lead to an increase in the wages of adults. "This is so clearly recognized by the employers of labor that it is difficult to find any of the 'commercial organs' that is not instinctively opposed to child labor reform on the ground that it 'hurts business.'"

As positive evidence of the good results of restricting child labor, Dr. McKelway quotes a statement made by Mr. Hugh Frayne, of the Federation of Labor and formerly of the Pennsylvania Labor Department, concerning the "little chap picking out slate in a coal breaker, helping a father who sorely needs help." Mr. Frayne says: "One of the objections made to raising the age limit of boys in the coal mines of Pennsylvania several years ago, was the cry that parents needed the help that came from the earnings of the boys, but the laws were adopted just the same. Today the condition of the average miner's family is far better than formerly, when the youngsters worked as soon as they were large enough to hold their seats on the breakers and pick out the lumps of slate. The objections that came from parents have been silenced forever."

DENNY.

By Josephine Conger-Kaneko.

Nobody knows exactly how many billions of people there are in this world, but there are a good many of them.

Right in New York City there are something like four million men, women and children. Nobody could think that in a world with so many people anybody could go about alone and unnoticed. And yet that was what was happening to Denny.

Denny sat in his nook of boxes and debris, on the bank of the great river, and watched the sparks shoot skyward from the smokestacks of the tug boats, and other river traffic as it made its way up and down in the shadows and dancing lights that criss-crossed over the wrinkled surface of the stream.

It was Christmas eve, and the crowds had been rushing up and down all day. Even the river traffic seemed to be in a hurry to get somewhere and have done with its sooty toil. Among all the streams and myriads of people Denny seemed the only one who wasn't going any place in particular, and he had all the time there was in which to get there.

It is true he had been helping a boy with his news route all the morning, for which he got six pennies, and he had done a few odds and ends of service in the afternoon, which had brought him, all told, twenty-five cents. It had been a fairish day, financially, and he couldn't complain.

But Denny felt lonely. Overpoweringly lonely. The very holiday atmosphere pressed down upon him a sense of his own smallness and insignificance as a living creature. He might as well be dead, in fact, so far as any one cared. So far as his own worth to humankind was concerned. So, after bolting a sandwich, he had sought refuge from the crowds and their mocking gaiety, among the boxes at the river's edge.

The river, in its blackness spoke something back to him that allayed his pain, and yet brought the tears to his eyes. Denny was too much of a New York street waif to indulge in the luxury of self-pity very often. But tonight, somehow, it helped, and drove out that hard thing that was so wont to settle in his heart and hurt, while it still helped him to live above the rebuffs of his street life.

Mother, father, it was not for these that Denny mourned, for he had never known them. His father had died before he was born, and his mother soon after. It was not the lack of brothers and sisters that grieved him, for he had never known them, either. He didn't know what it was that hurt so, but it was just a big, black void that seemed to settle down upon his heart and soul and made his life seem so far away and apart from the world, useless and unnecessary.

And all the time that Denny sat apart and alone the crowds were rushing, headlong, on the streets above.

Presently the snow began to fall. Splendid, big flakes, that fell into the dark stream below him, and melted. They were very beautiful, and gave a soft, downy appearance to the air, and the landscape, and Denny, being young, and full of the romance of youth, which is the saving grace of the world, settled down among the excelsior he had found in the box into which he had crawled, and began to dream. The dream had to do with life, with beautiful things, splendid tasting food, and friendship, and love, and all of the things that must exist somewhere, but which had never come into his own life.

And as he dreamed his impossible dream—impossible of realization for himself—Denny drifted off into sleep, and the crowds above him rushed hither and thither preparing for the celebration of Him who said, "The birds have nests, and the foxes have holes, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head."

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1913.

Each man to himself, and each woman to herself is the word of the past and present, and word of immortality.

No one can acquire for another—not one!

No one can grow for another—not one!

—Walt Whitman.

A happy new year, and a successful one, to one and all.

Governor Johnson has appointed the members of the present Industrial Accident Board to places on the new Industrial Accident Commission. Harris Weinstock is appointed for two years, A. J. Pillsbury for three years and Will J. French for four years.

The Los Angeles District Attorney has had the indictments against Clarence S. Darrow dismissed on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to convict. It has been plain to trade unionists from the beginning that the charges were preferred solely for the purpose of harassing Darrow and intimidating other attorneys and deterring them from taking labor cases.

The employers in all branches of industry in England have federated and are raising a \$250,000 "defense fund" with which to fight the unions. The labor organizations are also getting closer together and it is said a great industrial battle will start early in the year 1915, when the contract of the miners expires. The Trades and Labor Congress now represents 5,000,000 workers.

When you hear of a corporation engaging in welfare work, just take a peek at its payroll and you will readily perceive whose money it is that is being used. Well paid employees need no such charity, and the welfare working employer knows this, but he knows also that he can deceive the public and gain valuable advertising very cheaply by assuming the role of a philanthropist. The scheme is as old as the race, but it seems to work out satisfactorily to the greedy employer even in this enlightened age.

There is growing up in this country a condition very much similar to that described by Roynal about a hundred years ago, the only difference being that our overlord's claim is that of wealth only. "In all states of Europe, there are a set of men who assume from their infancy a pre-eminence independent of their moral character. The attention paid to them from the moment of their birth gives them the idea that they are formed for command, and they soon learn to consider themselves a distinct species; and being secure of a certain rank and station, take no pains to make themselves worthy of it."

A Difference in Methods

The report of the House Lobby Investigating Committee very clearly sets forth the difference in methods of influencing legislation practiced by organized labor and the organized employer. With reference to the American Federation of Labor, the report says:

"It is a matter of common knowledge that Mr. Gompers in his capacity of president of the A. F. of L., took a most keen interest in this legislation, as great, if not greater, than in any other matter which has arisen. He states that from his office he directed the legislative committee of the A. F. of L., to go to the Capitol and render such assistance as they possibly could in having the Hughes' amendment retained, and undoubtedly this committee obeyed instructions. This committee consisted of Messrs. Holder, Hamilton and Moffitt. There seems to have been about all of the efforts of the A. F. of L. relative to legislative matters entire frankness and full publicity. Insofar as the record discloses there have been no secret methods connected with the work of its representatives in this regard. As will hereinafter be pointed out, it has vigorously opposed for election candidates for office whose views and votes on public questions have been in opposition to its policies, but in its case, as in that of the other organizations referred to, your committee has no method of divining the extent, if any, to which Representatives have been influenced against their better judgments by fear of its political power. That the organization is actively and earnestly engaged in political and legislative effort, and has been for many years, is well known, but your committee has found nothing from the evidence taken before it to indicate it has done or attempted to do in these matters aught that is illegitimate or that is not within the rights and privileges of citizens of these United States. We do not find that its lobby has improperly effected or prevented legislation under the rule laid down."

Concerning the National Association of Manufacturers, the report continues:

"We feel constrained to say that there is a limit beyond which men should not in decency go, even in argument, and we entertain the gravest doubt as to the propriety of the acts of Mulhall and Emery relative to this matter, and we hope that future Congresses may be trusted to legislate without the particular kind of aid rendered in the particular manner that those gentlemen then gave. We think it is offensive and outrageous that these associations should have their paid hirelings about this Capitol buttonholing members of Congress, striving to induce them to remain away from the chamber when a vote was being taken. We think they went beyond the limits of legitimate effort and that they deserve the severest censure as well as a pointed invitation and suggestion that they completely reform their methods or else remain away in the future. We have striven to make clear our opinion as to the right of persons and organizations to argue and appeal to Representatives and Senators. We would not place one of these upon an unapproachable pedestal and bid the world regard him with awe and silence. That is not the true theory of representative government; but the Congressman himself is entitled, and what is vastly more important, the public whom he represents is entitled to have him act free from the annoyances and efforts such as clearly were incident to these activities of Mulhall and Emery, whose conduct met the unreserved approval and enthusiastic acclamation of the officials of their respective organizations."

It is the same old story told over and over again. The greedy and vicious employer is always found practicing fraud and corruption in his efforts to crush labor and feather his own nest. Honesty and fair dealing is beyond him. His policy is grab, and his method anything that will produce the result without regard for decency. His overmastering greed robs him of conscience, and sometimes even of caution, and the general public is thereby enabled to get a glimpse of his business policies. Always the result is the same. Corruption, fraud, intimidation, coercion and rascality are revealed as his stock in trade.

The committee report shows the difference between the methods of the man who is actuated by a desire to do something for humanity and the creature whose only inspiration is selfishness.

It was ever thus, and it is not probable the leopard will ever change his spots. The people, however, are too familiar with the National Association of Manufacturers to longer be deceived by it.

Fluctuating Sentiments

Lord Northcliffe says: "No self-respecting man is going to be dominated by a woman." That statement may cause single men to ponder, but what about the vast majority who are already in their clutches? Must they go into the divorce courts and furnish Colonel Roosevelt with an opportunity to add another chapter to his "Race Suicide" text?

History is or should be studied, so teachers have it, in order to relate the things of the present with those of the past for the edification and encouragement of today. For example, to read in John Bach McMaster's history of the United States that in 1853 prices went soaring and everybody exclaimed over them, gives hope that the present advance is, as that was, merely the entrance into a time of greater prosperity. New York and Boston hotels raised their prices from \$1.50 to \$2 a day and Washington hotels ventured to ask \$2.50. The milkmen put up prices and the icemen doubled theirs, asking 50 cents a week for 10 pounds a day or 70 pounds. The barbers increased the price of a "shave" to 10 cents and the cost of a "hair cut" was raised to 20 cents. The penny newspapers of Albany went up to 10 cents a week. The newspapers of Boston advanced their advertising rates, and street car fares in New York rose from four cents to five.

In the "See America First" campaign, wherein a concerted effort has been made to induce those subjects of Uncle Sam fond of sight-seeing to glimpse the wonders of their own country before visiting Europe, California with her Yosemite, her Tahoe and other notable view-places has many inducements to offer the traveler. But it is not generally known that both the highest and lowest spots in the United States are located within her boundaries. Mount Whitney in Inyo County is 14,502 feet above the level of the sea and is the highest mountain in the United States proper. From its snow-capped peak, standing out so prominently among the Sierra Nevadas, one may gaze down into Death Valley, 280 feet below the level of the sea, and the lowest spot in the United States. From the line of sight on the mountain peak to the ground below, the distance is 14,780 feet. From Mount Whitney one may gaze into Nevada and Arizona and even glimpse the mountains of Utah on a clear day. The King's River Canyon is also visible from the mountain.

The syncopated thud of machinery in the bindery department of California's State Printing Office called not wisely but too well the delights of the "tango" and "rag" to three fair employees of the department. As a consequence the Misses Malvina McCarthy, Stella Cochrane and Annie Allen were placed under suspension charged with violating rules, and the State printing plant is in the throes of a social revolution. It happened this way: The three girls, all recognized as industrious and meritorious employees, thought it would not be too great a breach of discipline if they spent a few minutes practicing the "tango" and "rag" in the ladies dressing room of the printing plant. Their industrious practicing, however, was noticeable from the street, and persons who recognized the trio reported the event. It reached the ears of Foreman Jack Welch of the department, and he informed the girls that for the next week they could practice at home, in order that they may be able, when they return, to make their feet behave in spite of the music of the machinery.

Wit at Random

"Miss Doyle," said the six-year-old to the visitor who was waiting for Mamma, "will you take one of your shoes off a minute?"

"My shoes?" repeated Miss Doyle in amazement; "why Johnnie?"

"Why I heard Mamma say you were getting crow's-feet awfully."—"Successful Farming."

Weary Clerk (after cutting off 25 samples of dress goods)—Is that all, madam?

Miss Grapple—Um—I would like one more sample. My mother is so particular. Cut me off a piece from that roll under your hand.

Little Sister (loudly)—Why, Moll, that won't do at all. Mother said she wasn't going to have any blue in that crazy-quilt, 'cause it always fades.—"Pathfinder."

When little Willie's mother opened the door to the vicar her face beamed with joy and welcome, in spite of the fact that it was washing-day.

"This is a real pleasure, sir," she began. "I've been waiting to thank you for the good you've done our Willie by your evening classes. Home's as different again since he attended the plumbing and gas-fitting class!"

"This is, indeed, gratifying—very!" said the vicar. "Now, what improvement have you noticed especially in little Willie of late?"

"Well, he's arranged our penny-in-the-slot gas meter so that we get our gas for nothing. You see, he's moved it from the scullery to outside the front door, sir."

"But you still have to put your pennies in the slot, my good woman!"

"Ah, but you see, sir, before he put the meter in the road our Willie wrote 'Chocolates' over the slot!"—London "Answers."

A letter in the New York "Times" tells of a stenographer whose eyes gave out and who turned to the farm for a livelihood.

"I had eight hundred dollars," he says, "but was possessed of a good, strong wife, who did all the heavy work, such as plowing, planting, splitting wood, etc. A wife is an absolute necessity—on the farm. I am naturally ambitious."—"The Masses."

"Yes," said the man in the mackintosh, lighting another cigar, "it was one of the most remarkable cases I ever knew. Rheumatism twenty-five years—both shoulders—had to be fed like a little child. Arms had hung helpless ever since I knew him—no use in them whatever."

"And he was cured without medicine?" asked the man who had his feet on the table.

"Yes."

"Or liniments?" inquired the man with the slouch hat.

"And he recovered the use of his arms in one moment?" observed the man with the goggles on.

"Yes."

"I've heard of such things," remarked the man in the Inverness. "It was in circumstances of strongly mental excitement, wasn't it?"

"Yes."

"I thought so. He was induced to believe he could be cured if only he made the effort?"

"I suppose so. Something or other of that nature."

"Then there's nothing strange about it. The history of medical practice is full of such cases. It was what they call faith cure."

"No," said the man in the mackintosh, reflectively, "you would hardly call it that. The cure was effected by a man with a revolver who met him on a lonely road and said: 'Hold up your hands!' And he held them up."

Miscellaneous

A CALIFORNIA FAMILY TREE.

By J. J. Galvin.

I said to the youth, Jeremiah:

"Let us take a trip to Ukiah."

"Oh, no," said the kid,

"I'm afraid, if I did,

I might run into good Aunt Maria.

"I've traveled through all Mendocino (Tall redwoods), with plenty of beno.

Lo! the woods caught on fi-ah,

And this boy, Jeremiah,

Never more in that region was seen—ah!

"I came from the dry San Joaquin, Where my mother long reigned as a queen;

But I got very wet

With the friends that I met—

For Portola I hadn't a bean.

"My brother mined up at You-Bet, And each night he played the cornet,

Till the girls and the boys

Wouldn't stand for the noise—

So one morning they told him 'To get!'

"My sister can sing in two voices, Whereat our kind mother rejoices;

But the choir went on strike,

And Maria had to hike—

Then she married the Marquis de Boyces.

"My father can set type like blazes; My mother weave poetic phrases.

Mom wrote the word 'daisy,'

Pop set it up 'Crazy'—

And he now into vacancy gazes.

"My niece living down at Los Gatos, Is high up in society status.

Her place is Roselawn;

I called there at dawn—

Yet her kids screamed: 'We're ready! have at us!'

"My aunt is a wise suffragette, And she has decided to let

That question alone

Till her beau, Tom Malone,

Does something he'll live to regret.

"The Murphys, McCarthys, and Neely Are cousins of ours—so's Tim Healy;

They're a fine bunch of Micks,

Very handy with sticks,*

And a credit to ould Horace Greeley.

"One spring we went to Petaluma, On a visit to Uncle Mazuma;

But the bank had gone bust,

And, O Saints, how we cussed—

'Twas a very sad case of the gloom—ah!

"Did you ever swim up to Bolinas, Or camp in the Straits of Carquinez?

We lived over there—

In the straits—on the square;

But no fisherman ever had seen us.

"Sure all of my people are civil,

And some of them smart as the divil;

While I'm a poor bloke

Who often goes broke—

Hi, mister! you're sorry! don't snivel!"

Then I said to that youth, Jeremiah:

"Loquacious! much buncombe! big li-ah!"

He replied, with a poke,

"You're a funny old moke—

Now, I think it is time to reti-ah."

*A printer's weapon.

WHY WE DIFFER.**By Norman Duxbury.**

The manner in which people get their food and clothing has a dominating influence on their thought and actions; it is the axis around which their life revolves; all human society is based upon and built up on the different ways of satisfying the desire to live; even arts and religions are shaped and colored by the general method of production, while the history of every nation has followed closely and been determined by the change in the method of producing the necessities of life. In short, the means by which food, clothing and shelter are obtained, is the main-spring of all social institutions, laws and religions.

The using of captives of war for doing the labor necessary to maintain life was an improvement on cannibalism; it took some early genius to discover that it was more profitable to eat the product of man's labor than to eat the man, and chattel slavery created new social institutions and religions whose purpose was to keep slaves in bondage, and slavery as a human institution persisted until another and more efficient form of production was created. Slavery was not abolished by slaves, but by the introduction of tools and machines needing more intelligent and efficient labor.

Slave labor in America was first introduced into the Northern States; as tools were invented, and wage labor became more profitable, the North began to see the iniquity of slavery, especially as the Southern slaves were unable to purchase their manufactures and so swell their profits; so they fought to abolish slavery.

In the South, on the great plantations, slavery was still a paying proposition, therefore slavery was a social institution, taught in the schools, guarded by law, and preached as holy and moral from the pulpit—proved so from the Bible—and, as the States of the North and South split over the question, so did the church, and in the Methodist Church today the North and South are still distinct and separate, the Methodist Church South not recognizing the Northern Methodist Church.

Here, on a national scale, the two methods of production—slave labor and wage labor—determined the political organization and the religious also, and today when the common method of production is the wage system the church and State both uphold it as right and moral, although it results in greater misery for humanity than slavery ever did.

Not all the men of the North were willing to abolish slavery—some men sided with the South and were called "copperheads"; these were the men who had lent money to the slaveholders; if slavery were abolished these debts would never be paid; so this bread and butter proposition accounts for their convictions. The Southern abolitionists were the non-slave-owning whites who were competing with slave labor and who had everything to gain by striking the shackles from the slave.

The thoughts men think, and the sides they take, are determined by their bread and butter interests. Of course they will give other reasons; the "copperheads" would sling out Bible texts by the yard to support their side, just as some men today protest against Socialism by saying it is against religion, etc.; they will give any other reason than that they are financially benefited by their belief.

This determining influence of bread and butter gives us a clear light on history. By it we can comprehend clearly the reason for the different moves and policies of nations; they always follow the interests of the ruling class; and politics which is only history in the making, is governed and controlled by the same interests; big business supports the Republican party, and little business the Democratic party; they both agree, however, that the worker should be exploited; they dis-

agree only about who shall reap the harvest.

This bread and butter question is the root of contentions in the labor movement today. The conflict of crafts each claiming the right to work on certain things is forever splitting the ranks and dividing the forces of organized labor, to the edification of the "masters of the sources of bread," who gleefully watch the struggles for the gleanings, while they gather in the full white harvest of ownership, secure in the knowledge that while the workers are fighting for advantage over one another, they cannot have energy or desire to unite and take unto themselves the abundant resources of the nation that all may have a-plenty both of labor and the fruits thereof; and so together fulfill the natural claims of all mankind for the right to labor and the full product of their toil.

Some day the workers will realize that their worst enemy and best friend is themselves. Already they are beginning to glimpse the dawning of the day when no man shall control another's bread, when all may labor in equality and freedom on the abundance the Creator has bestowed for them.

In the meantime, let us set our faces towards the morning.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The second edition of the Orpheum Road Show, which will be presented next Sunday afternoon, includes seven new acts. Cathrine Countiss, an emotional star of beauty and magnetic charm, will appear in the immensely successful tabloid playlet "The Birthday Present." Frequenters of musical comedy concede Lillian Herlein to be one of the most beautiful and capable of prima donnas, and the audiences of the vaudeville theatres throughout the East have unanimously confirmed this opinion. In the singing novelty which she will present Miss Herlein will wear a number of exquisite gowns of the latest vogue, which she recently brought with her from Paris. "The Information Bureau" which the Five Sullys, three men and two girls, will introduce is a combination of singing, dancing and gymnastics cleverly blended into a twenty-minute rapid-fire offering. Lew Hawkins, whose daintiness of dress and deportment has earned for him the sobriquet of "The Chesterfield of Minstrelsy," will entertain with songs and stories. The Brads, Frederick and Minita, call their act "Sunshine Capers." It is a melange of pantomime, contortion, and acrobatics and comedy. The Dolce Sisters are a trio of pretty girls who sing pretty songs in a winsome manner and altogether contribute a delightful entertainment. Lennett and Wilson's performance will consist of a comedy bar act which is a mixture of pantomime comedy and gymnastics. On the triple bar they execute many novel, daring and extraordinary feats. The only holdover will be Billy B. Van, the Beaumont Sisters and Company in their great comedy hit "Props."

MOVE ON.

A Tacoma police judge gives 19 men a 30-day sentence, saying:

"You men have been given dark reputations by the police officers. You may or may not be 'yeggmen' and crooks, but you have been proven undesirable citizens beyond a shadow of a doubt. I want to give you one warning.

"Each year the cities of the Northwest at this time begin their crusade of keeping such men as you moving. Tacoma does not want you and we are not going to have you here. Your sentence today of one month in jail is an indication of our feeling toward you.

"When your terms are up, you will be given just twelve hours in which to get out. If you are caught in the city limits after that time you will come back before me, and you will be given another month at hard labor."



The place for valuable documents, securities, mortgages, deeds, insurance policies and the like is a safe deposit box.

We rent them at a cost of little over one cent per day.

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Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

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To inspect our new offices located
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Membership 50c. a month.

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DIVIDEND NOTICES.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK, 316 Montgomery St.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1913, a dividend upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum will be payable on and after January 2, 1914. S. L. ABBOT, Vice-President.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK (member Associated Savings Banks of S. F.), Valencia and Sixteenth Sts.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1913, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, will be payable on and after January 2, 1914. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1914. JAMES ROLPH, JR., President.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, 706 Market St., opposite Third.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1913, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Friday, January 2, 1914. Deposits not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1914. C. B. HOBSON, Cashier.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK (member Associated Savings Banks of S. F.), 783 Market street, near Fourth.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1913, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Friday, January 2, 1914. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1914. H. C. KLEVESAH, Cashier.

BANK OF ITALY, southeast corner of Montgomery and Clay Sts., Market St. Branch, Junction Market, Turk and Mason Sts.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1913 a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Friday, January 2, 1914. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1914. Money deposited on or before January 10 will earn interest from January 1, 1914. L. SCATENA, President. A. PEDRINI, Cashier.

COLUMBUS SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 700 Montgomery St., has declared a dividend at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits for the half-year ending January 2, 1914, payable on and after January 10, 1914. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 2, 1914. Money deposited on or before January 10, 1914, will earn interest from January 1, 1914. I. W. HELLMAN, JR., President. W. H. HARTWELL, Cashier.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK, southeast corner Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1913, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Friday, January 2, 1914. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest from January 1, 1914. Money deposited on or before January 10, 1914, will earn interest from January 1, 1914. A. SBARBORO, President.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY (The German Bank), 526 California Street; Mission Branch, cor. Mission and Twenty-first Sts.; Richmond District Branch, corner Clement St. and Seventh Ave.; Haight Street Branch, corner Haight and Belvedere Sts.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1913, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after Friday, January 2, 1914. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividends from January 1, 1914. GEORGE TOURNY, Manager.

GETTING WISE.

The Erie "Labor Journal" prints the following interesting item: "Hats off to the Common Council of Erie. That body peremptorily refused to be made a party to oppose the La Follette bill requiring that Lake vessels be properly provided with life boats and life preservers. The members readily recognized the humanitarian purposes of the La Follette bill and refused to interpose in order to enable the Lake Carriers' Association and other interests to effect a little economy. The Chamber of Commerce, pity is, could not take the same broad humanitarian view. All that some members of that organization could see in the La Follette bill was the fact that it was urged by the Seamen's Union. That's the red rag that aroused the bull."

The "Bookman" makes the statement that though prices for the work of famous writers in these days have ranged from 20 cents to \$1 a word, probably the poem "An Old Sweetheart of Mine" by James Whitcomb Riley has earned the most for its author. It is estimated that this bit of verse has yielded Mr. Riley over \$500 a word.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

By J. A. Kinghorn-Jones.

Postmaster-General Burleson proposes the government take the entire telegraph and telephone service of the nation. That is very good.

The estimated cost of doing this is \$900,000,000, and Postmaster-General Burleson proposes to issue bonds for that amount. That is very bad.

The bonded debts of the United States are now far in excess of \$20,000,000,000, at 5 per cent usury is more than \$1,000,000,000 annually—all payable in gold. The annual production of gold has never reached \$100,000,000 a year; that belongs to Shylock practically the instant it is out of the ground; anyhow, he gets it, leaving his bondslaves over \$900,000,000 in his debt. He has all the power of the government—police, lawyers, sheriffs, judges, Congress, Senate, Supreme Court, militia, army and navy to enable him to collect, consequently Shylock takes over \$900,000,000 worth of the people's property away from them every year.

And the eagle still screeches "Freedom."

Workers provide all usury, it is their sweat, blood, life.

This is a most excellent base from which workers could gain their freedom; they can accomplish it if each one will write to his Senator and Congressman demanding the \$900,000,000 be provided by an issue of "Greenbacks"—good for all debts, public and private.

Workers should then form one union, irrespective of occupations; fee, say, one dollar per week. This fund to be kept intact, until such time as the general vacation is announced, and to be continued until their demand is granted, the fund then to be used to prevent any suffering from want during the general vacation.

Bonds for \$900,000,000 would be at least \$45,000,000 more annual robbery of workers.

Greenbacks for \$900,000,000 would save workers \$45,000,000 annually, it would also relieve the money stringency now so exceedingly acute; all business and manufacture would immediately revive to unprecedented activity. The \$900,000,000 would never be idle, no one could corner it, panics could not be manipulated.

Now then, think this proposition out carefully, sensibly, on the lines of equal opportunity, and all who love justice must come to the conclusion that if this is a government of, for, by the people, no other course than that proposed can be adopted.

Further, it will cost less to print the greenbacks than to engrave the bonds. Only a trivial matter, but in favor of greenbacks.

Greenbacks would benefit about 9,950,000 people. Bonds would benefit about 50,000 Shylocks.

If greenbacks are issued, the annual profit from the telegraph and telephone lines—without any usury—would be enormous and would thus further benefit workers by reducing the Federal taxes. Lest you forget, workers also pay all taxes; now do not dispute that, workers produce all wealth.

PRESSMEN'S STRIKE.

The past week has made no change in the controversy between the pressmen and assistants and the Franklin Printing Trades Association, neither side displaying a disposition to yield on disputed questions, though International President George L. Berry of the pressmen is continuing his efforts to bring about a settlement.

The fight has been in progress now for more than five months and the unions are in complete control of the situation and will win in the end.

Men should often see what a small pittance of reason is mixed with those huffing opinions they are swelled with, and with which they are so armed at all points, and which they so confidently lay about them.—Locke.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretary's offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, December 23rd, 1913. President J. J. Matheson, presiding.

Admitted to membership: Martin Kozak, violinist.

Resigned: J. V. Hiser.

Transfers deposited: R. D. Forrest, Local No. 99, Portland; Arthur L. Lowe, Local No. 67, Davenport; Edgar Harrison, Local No. 47, Los Angeles; F. Viola, Local No. 99, Portland.

Dues and assessments are now due and payable and will become delinquent after December 31, 1913. The total amount is \$3.20, payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street.

Foresters' Hall, 10th ave., between I and J streets, has been placed in Class G list of halls.

The regular monthly meeting of the Alameda County branch will be held at headquarters, Oakland, Friday, Jan. 2, 1914, instead of Thursday, the regular meeting day.

The annual election was held at headquarters Thursday, December 18th. There were 639 votes cast, the following being elected: J. J. Matheson, president; G. W. Lerond, vice-president; E. H. Slissman, recording secretary; A. S. Morey, financial secretary; T. Eisfeldt, treasurer; A. J. Giacominni, sergeant-at-arms. J. W. Campbell, C. H. King, J. J. Matheson, C. T. Schuppert, G. Selo, J. Spencer, delegates to S. F. Labor Council. J. J. Matheson, W. C. Kittler, F. J. O'Connell, delegates State Federation of Labor. W. Backsted, A. L. Bangle, G. L. Blake, C. Brand, J. Dewey, A. L. Gath, S. Greene, C. H. King, M. J. Kochman, W. G. Love, J. Peckham, W. Stross, board of directors. J. J. Matheson, E. H. Slissman, delegates to A. F. of M. convention. J. H. Cray, J. F. O'Connell, J. Scott, delegates to Alameda Co. Labor Council. F. Borgel, C. H. Casasa, T. Eisfeldt, G. W. C. Kittler, G. W. Lerond, board of relief.

The board of directors has decided that engagements for street dancing, boosting and advertising, and engagements of a like nature for New Year's eve must be taken under the head of concert engagements.

BURNS' DETECTIVES AGAIN.

Private detectives, employed by the Burns' detective agency, are again in trouble for an alleged attempt to manufacture evidence against suspects in the Wheatland riot. A. D. James has been arrested in Gilroy on a charge of child-stealing, and his fellow-operative, whose name is unknown, has fled the State.

The tactics of the detectives are similar to those followed in maltreating other prisoners arrested for the murder of the Yuba County District Attorney. This time, however, they visited their wrath upon a 15-year-old boy, Edward Gleaser, the son of Frank Gleaser, an Oakland restaurant man, whose influence has been sufficient to save his son from additional hardships.

Young Gleaser was picking hops at Wheatland when the riot occurred. The Burns' detectives wanted him to testify that he saw Herman Suhr, one of the suspects, with a revolver on the day of the riot. Gleaser was unable to testify as the detectives desired, and because of his refusal he has been held a prisoner in different jails about the State.

The yearly pay of an admiral in the United States navy is \$13,500; rear admirals, first nine, \$8000; second nine, or commodores, \$6000, all with 10 per cent additional when on sea duty. Officers on the retired list receive either three-fourths or one-half of the sea pay of their grade, according to the law under which they are retired.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 19, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Merryfield. President Gallagher arrived later.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—From Barbers' Union No. 148—O. W. Hinman, Gus Jacobs, R. E. Larabee, Chas. Newcomb, Geo. W. Price, S. Roman, Dan F. Tattenham and Roe H. Baker. From Office Employees' Association—Thomas G. Riley, H. D. Gildmacher and Horace Jackson.

Communications—Filed—Telegram from Samuel Gompers, congratulating the Council and the people of San Francisco on the acquisition of the Hetch-Hetchy. From the Joint Board of Culinary Workers, stating that said board would assist in seeing to it that union men are employed in the fitting up of restaurants. From Cooks No. 44, claiming jurisdiction over all cooks employed as delicatessen-cooks. From Central Labor Council of Seattle, notifying Council that the firm of Frye & Co. is still unfair. From Marcel Wille, delegate from Bakers No. 24, requesting leave of absence from sessions of Council until further notice. From Joint Strike Committee of Pressmen and Feeders, acknowledging receipt of \$420.75, and thanking unions for their generous donations. From Congressman Church, stating he will consider Seamen's bill at his earliest moment. From Label Section, announcing meeting of Ladies Auxiliary on Wednesday evening, January 7, 1914, in Union Hall of the Labor Temple, and requesting delegates to notify wives or sisters of said meeting. Moved that the request be complied with; carried. From Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County, requesting information in reference to agreement reached by Electrical Workers. Moved that the request be complied with; carried. From International Ladies' Garment Workers, requesting information as to the newly-elected officers of Local No. 8. Moved to comply with the request; carried. From Light and Power Council of California, informing Council of result of negotiations with the Gas Company and requesting that the Council acquaint President Gompers of the A. F. of L. as to the situation. Moved that the request be complied with; carried. From Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, calling attention to the attitude of the Western Union Telegraph Company toward their organization and requesting assistance of Council looking toward Congressional investigation. Moved that the request be complied with; carried.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, and Boiler Makers No. 410, asking to be excused from paying assessment. From Grocery Clerks No. 648, requesting assistance of Council in straightening out several stores. From Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, requesting boycott on Y. M. C. A. Cafeteria. From Moving Picture Operators' Union, requesting action on several houses. From Poultry Producers' Protective Association, requesting assistance of Council in defraying expenses of mass meetings. Resolutions from Plasterers No. 66, in reference to present difficulty on Fair Grounds. Report of committee consisting of Bros. Johnson, Brown and O'Connell, in reference to difficulty of Plasterers' Union. Wage scale and agreement of Coopers' Union No. 65.

Reports of Unions—Pressmen and Feeders—President Berry still in conference, are hopeful of an early settlement. Pile Drivers—Again request establishment of hospital on the Fair Grounds. Grocery Clerks—Request unionists to

stay away from grocery stores on Sundays and on Christmas Day.

Label Section—No report.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that Secretary arrange all necessary conferences in reference to negotiating agreements of Stationary Firemen and Gas and Water Workers' Unions; concurred in. On the communication from Chauffeurs' Union, applying for a boycott on Kelly's stables, committee recommends that matter be laid over one week; concurred in. Committee recommends that communication from District Council of Painters, applying for boycott on Minneapolis saloon, be filed; concurred in. Committee recommends appointment of secretary and Bro. McLaughlin to investigate and report back in one week in reference to communication from Cement Workers' District Council in the matter of the erection of cement docks by the Harbor Commissioners; concurred in. Recommends that communication from Central Labor Union of Meriden, Conn., requesting financial assistance, be filed; concurred in. Committee recommends that communication from the Cereal Flour Mill and Warehousemen's Union of Stockton be laid over awaiting report of State Federation of Labor, which body is to take up this matter with the San Joaquin Labor Council; concurred in. On the communication from Grocery Clerks' Union in reference to the firm of H. Wreden & Company, committee recommends that matter be laid over one week and secretary instructed to get in touch with firm; concurred in. Committee recommends that the secretary be instructed to visit the Bloch and Ritter glove stores and assist Glove Workers in every way possible; concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Recommends adoption of resolutions in reference to Seamen's bill; concurred in. The resolutions are as follows:

"Whereas, The so-called Seamen's Bill, recently passed by the United States Senate and now pending in the House of Representatives, is designed—

"1. To promote safety of life at sea by preventing undermanning and inefficient manning of vessels carrying passengers, and

"2. To encourage the development of a body of American seamen by repealing certain antiquated and barbarous regulations in the maritime law and substituting therefor provisions in harmony with the spirit of modern times; and

"Whereas, The shipowners, backed by other interests, have for years opposed the bill and are now demanding new hearings before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives and delay of action by that House; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, this 19th day of December, 1913, that consideration of protection to the traveling public, as well as justice to the seamen demands that the Seamen's Bill be enacted into law; that the request of shipowners for new hearings is unnecessary and unreasonable in view of the fact that this bill has been before Congress a number of years and every opportunity has been afforded its opponents to present their views. Such request can only be made with the ulterior motive of defeating the bill and should, therefore, be denied; further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be presented to the Chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives and to the members of that House from California with request that they do whatever possible to further the speedy passage of this bill."

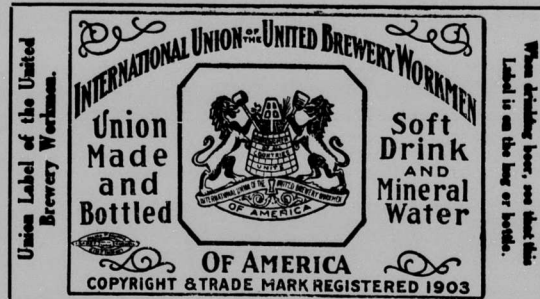
In the matter of communication from H. C. Williams in reference to legislation needed for the regulation of irrigation and kindred subjects by the State, committee will investigate the mat-

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O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

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SECOND EDITION—ROAD SHOW.

Direction Martin Beck

7—NEW ACTS—7

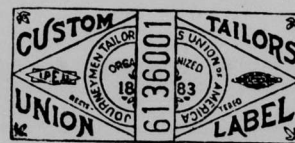
CATHRINE COUNTESS and Her Company in "The Birthday Present"; LILLIAN HERLEIN, in a Singing Novelty; THE FIVE SULLYS in "The Information Bureau"; LEW HAWKINS, "The Chesterfield of Minstrelsy"; THE BRADS, "Sunshine Capers"; 3 DOLCE SISTERS, Vaudeville's Daintiest Singers; LENNETT & WILSON, Comedy Bar Act; WORLD'S NEWS IN MOTION VIEWS; Last Week—BILLY B. VAN, THE BEAUMONT SISTERS & CO., in the Musical Comedy "Props."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wage.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

ter further and submit report. Committee will also submit report on the matter of indorsement of the water conservation bill; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—Material Teamsters, \$48; Beer Drivers, \$16; Cemetery Workers, \$8; Garment Cutters, \$4; Newspaper Solicitors, \$8; Baggage Messengers, \$4; Switchmen, \$10; Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Stereotypers, \$8; Retail Clerks, \$10; Stage Employees, \$8; Bill Posters, \$4; Bookbinders, \$12; Riggers and Stevedores, \$40; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Marine Firemen, \$50; Bootblacks, \$6; Federal Employees, \$20; Broom Makers, \$4; Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, \$8; Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, \$4; Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary, \$12; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4; Elevator Conductors No. 13,105, \$24; Bottle Caners, \$4. Total dues, \$336. Donations—\$559.95; Wheatland, \$75; Calumet Miners, \$13.75; Label Section, \$1. Total receipts, \$985.70.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; "Daily News," 25 cents; office postage, \$6; stenographers, \$46; Theo. Johnson, \$25; W. N. Brunt, \$13.50; Light and Power Council, \$279.95; Printing Pressmen, \$279.95; Wheatland, \$75; Label Section, \$1; Rent of Building Trades Auditorium, \$20; J. Lane, letter carrier, \$5; J. N. Street, janitor, \$5; T. McCormack, janitor, \$5. Total expenses, \$801.65.

Adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of regular meeting held December 17, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 by President Benj. Schonhoff.

Roll Call of Officers—Trustee James French noted absent.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Credentials—From Office Employees' Association for S. Licht and Geo. J. Plato. On motion, credentials received and delegates seated.

Communications—From the "Bulletin," asking to instruct secretary to give report of meetings to the labor editor for publication; referred to Agitation Committee to comply.

Bills—Secretary, for postage and stationery, \$3.15.

Reports of Unions—Janitors—Reported that they have succeeded in again unionizing the janitors in Majestic Hall; that the janitors in the Underwood building will join the union. Retail Clerks—Reported that Hale Brothers are keeping their store open evenings since Monday; that the retail merchants who have an agreement with the Clerks' Union not to keep open evenings until one week before Christmas demanded from the union to permit their members to work evenings commencing Monday, and the union had to accede to this demand. Glove Workers—Reported that they have a vacation without pay for two weeks. Grocery Clerks—Reported that their members will work Christmas Eve until 9 p. m. but no clerk will work on Christmas Day.

Reports of Committees—Trustees reported favorably on bill and the same was ordered paid.

Nominations and Elections—The following were nominated: President, Benj. Schonhoff; vice-president, Sister T. J. Mahoney; recording secretary, E. Guth; financial secretary-treasurer, Geo. J. Plato and F. H. Graham; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Boyce; trustee, W. G. Desepte. There being two nominees for financial secretary-treasurer, the president appointed Brother Mahoney judge, and Brothers Guinane and Hayland, tellers. Brother Plato was elected for financial secretary-treasurer, and, on motion, the

secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the other nominees.

New Business—The secretary was instructed to request the Labor and Building Trades Councils to give publicity to the fact that the Label Section will hold an open meeting Wednesday, January 7, 1914, for the purpose of furthering the organization of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Label Section.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

At the meeting of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor held in this city Sunday, December 14th, a large amount of business was transacted.

The committee decided to contribute \$100 toward the support of the Home Rule in Taxation constitutional amendment. The secretary was authorized to submit the argument to go on the ballot at the next general election in favor of the abolition of poll tax in this State.

A committee was appointed to visit Stockton in connection with the Sperry flour controversy.

The secretary was authorized to co-operate with the Mare Island Navy Yard workers with reference to the establishment of a ferry system to the island.

It was decided to turn over all funds collected for defense of the Wheatland hop pickers to Attorney Austin Lewis.

The secretary was directed to express to Attorneys Lister and Brouillet the appreciation of labor for their able defense of the women's eight-hour law, these gentlemen having rendered their services gratis.

The attempt now being made to disfranchise the propertyless citizen was severely condemned and the workers urged to do all in their power to defeat the efforts of the real estate sharks responsible for the move.

The secretary was authorized to proceed to confer with L. W. Butler with reference to the Los Angeles organizing campaign.

The vacancy in the vice-presidency of District No. 11 was filled by the election of J. T. Moore.

The report of the president and secretary anent the recalling of Senator J. C. Owens of Richmond was unanimously approved.

The various resolutions referred to the executive council by the Fresno convention were taken up and considered by the meeting. Resolutions Nos. 4, 13, 14, 15, 36, 39, 42 and 52, also the general legislative program indorsed by the convention, were referred to the legislative committee in order to prepare bills for approval of the next convention and for such other action as may be required. Resolutions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 16, 28, 38, 40, 44, 50 and 53 were referred to the president and secretary with directions to carry the instructions contained therein into effect.

A legislative committee was appointed as follows: D. P. Haggerty, Don Cameron, D. J. Gorman, James E. Hopkins, Theodore Johnson and Paul Scharrenberg.

The following committee was appointed to audit the accounts of the Federation at the end of the current quarter: Don Cameron, D. J. Gorman and James E. Hopkins.

According to the reports of Organizer Dale and the supplementary statement of Vice-President Lamoreux it appears that the Laborers' Union of Fresno is again in a healthy condition. A number of other unions in that vicinity have also been materially strengthened owing to the work of Bro. Dale.

The various requests for organizers were considered and after some discussion it was decided to have Organizer Dale transferred to Petaluma for two weeks and thereafter to Fort Bragg and other northern California coast points.

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

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526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

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MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Street
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Street

June 30th, 1913:

Assets	\$55,644,983.27
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,757,148.57
Employees' Pension Fund	158,261.32
Number of Depositors	62,134

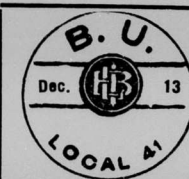
Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

It's a go -- boys -- I'll set 'em up to

Old Gilt Edge
Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Dec., Gold on Canary.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint avenue, San Francisco.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



DECEMBER, 1913.

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

- (37) Altwater Printing Co.....2565 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....343 Front
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
(73) Belcher & Phillips.....509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....138 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
(176) California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
(206) Cottle Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.....25 California
(179) Donaldson & Moir.....568 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....4534 Mission
(215) Fletcher, E. J.....325 Bush
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....540 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
(127) Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
(185) Iler Printing Co., Inc.....516 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice.....340 Sansome
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.....1272 Folsom
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.....243 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(1) Miller & Miller.....619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
(58) Monahan, John.....311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
(79) McElvaine & Baer.....1182 Market
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
(149) North Beach Record.....535 Montgomery Ave.
(104) Owl Printing Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm.....317 Front
(143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co.....South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(27) Stern Printing Co.....527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....2385 California
(147) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(34) Williams, Jos.....410 Fourteenth
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1071 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (123) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, E. S.....523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market

- (110) Phillips, Wm.....317 Front
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company.....
(161) Occidental Supply Co.....412-414 Mission
.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian...340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat...Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....Third and Market
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(41) *Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce...Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(119) *L'Echo de L'Ouest.....620 Clay
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(144) *Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 109 New Mont-
gomery.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....635 Montgomery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

- Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stock't'n

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

- The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.
- American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

J. J. O'Connor
Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Harry Ward, of the "Call" chapel, is confined at the St. Francis Hospital, the result of a severe attack of rheumatism.

The label of the Allied Printing Trades Council has been lifted from the offices of the Co-Operative Press, 215 Market street, and the Pesce Printing Co., 419 Columbus avenue, both of these establishments having failed to observe the regulations governing the use of the label.

The label committee of No. 21 finds one of its greatest difficulties to be the securing of local "live" printed matter without the label. Too much of this sort of "copy" cannot be brought in to the committee, and if the members will interest themselves to the extent of seeing that the label committee is kept busy, they will be repaid by an increased demand for the "little joker" among those having printing to do.

William A. Gallagher is staying at Cloverdale, awaiting word as to when he can be admitted to the Home at Colorado Springs. Just at present the institution is crowded.

Will J. French, writing from New York City, where he has been on business for the Industrial Accident Commission, says the weather has been very pleasant, with no signs of snow and, while a little cooler than in San Francisco, "yet it is agreeable indeed—with an overcoat for out-of-doors." Mr. French expects to return to San Francisco early in January, coming by way of one of the Northern routes.

The passing of the "Evening Post" was the occasion for one of the members of No. 21 (whose father had been a printer before him), to resurrect from among his collection of "memories of the past" a copy of Vol. 1, No. 1, San Francisco "Evening Post," issued Monday evening, December 4, 1871. The paper, which is in very good condition, is a five-column "folio," and carries at the head of its editorial page the name of Henry George as editor. The gentleman also exhibited a copy of the "Evening Telegram," a six-column "folio," printed in January, 1859. The "Telegram" was published by W. N. Hinton & Co., and this firm also printed the "Evening Post" for its owners.

A story that has running through it a vein of humor is to the effect that in the old days of hand composition a printer from New York, known as Pilgrim Haslett, wandered into a Pennsylvania town and asked the editor of a weekly paper for a job. "Well," said the editor, "I can put you to work, but I am afraid I cannot pay you much money." "Make me an offer," said Pilgrim. "All right, I can give you two meals a day at my house, you can sleep in the office on this lounge, and I'll take care of your laundry. Then if you need tobacco get it across the street at the grocery, they run an account with us, and up at the brewery you can get a can of beer whenever you like. Besides I will pay you \$4 a week." "Gosh," said Pilgrim, after repeating the offer to get it straight in his mind, "if I get all that what do I want with the \$4?"

Somebody in town with a plausible claim to plutocracy persists in frying bacon, the forty-cent kind, cut particularly thin, every morning for breakfast, and when the savor is wafted out to mingle with the crisp air of these early autumn morns and it floats in upon the lowly devotee of the print-shop as he extracts the lacteal fluid from the cow with both horns missing, hunger springs eternal within the human stomach, and as we sit down to our morning repast of rye bread and liver, with nostrils still attuned to the odor of sizzling swine, the curb that the high cost of living ought to have on a man's appetite fades away like a ten-cent piece wagered on the Giants in the first game of the world's series.—Oswego (Kan.) "Independent."

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226. Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Stuart.
Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 237—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.
Butchers No. 508—(Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, 7th and R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 28th and Mission.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 803 Sixth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,108—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.
Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Holsting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Stuart.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.
Rammerners—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at K. P. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.
Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Steam Shovel and Dredgers No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have occurred in union circles during the past week: Joseph Williams of the printers, Barney Breisdorf of the structural iron workers, E. S. Ream of the painters, Hector S. Fulton of the carpenters, Charles Neustream of the bartenders, F. H. Rainey of the structural iron workers, Patrick Crowley of the riggers and stevedores.

Officers elected to serve the Janitors' Union for the six months ending June 30, 1914, are: President, J. R. Matheson; vice-president, C. M. Erickson; treasurer, J. W. Spencer; financial secretary, J. N. Street; corresponding secretary, Charles A. Shuttleworth; guide, Anthony Giesen; guardian, Sherman Badgley; trustee, Ira Badgley; delegates to Labor Council, J. R. Matheson and C. A. Shuttleworth; to Label Section, C. M. Erickson and J. N. Street; to San Francisco Theatrical Federation, C. E. Stevens, William Beaser and C. A. Shuttleworth.

Iron Workers' Union No. 31 will elect officers next Monday night. The candidates are: President, James Frailen; vice-president, A. Olson; business agent, Charles F. Zerbe, R. Smith; trustees, W. Armour, D. Denny, F. Kleinsmith, W. Bjerke, E. Schultz, F. Schultz; delegates to Building Trades and Labor Councils, F. Gilson, J. Nickerson, W. Bjerke, J. Meany, J. Petrie, R. Smith, J. Schuster, F. Stultz, Charles Zerbe; executive board, James Walker, T. O'Brien, J. Petrie, J. Meany, R. Smith, J. Schuster; examining board, M. Schowers, S. Deardorff; delegates to District Council of Iron Workers, J. Walker, W. Bjerke, J. Petrie, C. Zerbe, R. Smith, J. Schuster, W. C. French, J. Meany.

At their last regular meeting the Federal Civil Service Employees' Union made the following elections: President, Captain Frank Ainsworth; vice-presidents, J. K. Johansen, W. Deasy and Miss Sadie Adams; recording secretary, C. F. Hutchinson; financial secretary, J. J. Cronan; treasurer, L. C. Bonds; conductor, T. O'Connor; guard, A. Morgan.

The Bakers' Union have made the following nominations for officers: J. Larripa, resident; A. Wilson, vice-president; W. Stosch and P. Fieberger, secretary-treasurer; H. Koenig, L. Martin, J. Meyer, Paul Bayer, P. Keller, J. Zippert, Dan Haler for business agent; for trustees, J. Dohrman, J. Zamford, J. Cassidy; sergeant-at-arms, P. Marlie, E. Hildebrand; delegates to the Labor Council, J. Zamford, J. Cassidy, H. Koenig, W. Stosch, E. Eirold, A. Wahl, L. Martin, H. Karkmeier, P. Keller. The election will be held Saturday night.

The little children of the men in jail awaiting trial on charges growing out of the so-called riots in the Wheatland hop fields are to have a merry Christmas, due to the wise head, kind heart and generous impulses of Malvina Milder, 12 years of age, who for the past week has been soliciting subscriptions from her little friends in order to bring a bit of Christmas cheer to the children of the imprisoned men.

J. B. Dale, organizer for the California State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor, departed Tuesday night for Petaluma to look after the teamsters and other locals in the Egg Center. From there he will go to Vallejo in time to spend Christmas at home, and shortly thereafter embark for Fort Bragg, Cal., to preach the gospel of unionism to the underpaid and overworked woodsmen of that famous logging center. During his stay in Fresno he rendered valuable assistance to several local organizations and particularly to the United Laborers who have increased in membership by leaps and bounds and become affiliated with the Fresno County Building Trades Council.—Fresno "Labor News."

STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

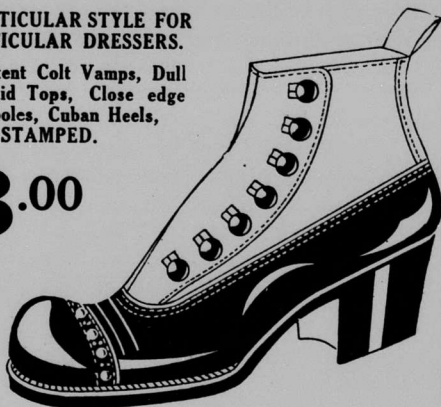
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SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

Men's Patent Colt RAISED TOE BUTTON SHOES

A PARTICULAR STYLE FOR
PARTICULAR DRESSERS.Soft Patent Colt Vamps, Dull
Glove Kid Tops, Close edge
Sewed Soles, Cuban Heels,
UNION STAMPED.

\$3.00



SHOE ORDERS

FOR

Holiday Gifts

A handsome Engraved SHOE
ORDER—Enclosed in a Gold Em-
bossed, Scented, Marble Finished—
Triple Envelope.ISSUED FOR ANY AMOUNT
GOOD AT ALL TIMES

Personal and Local

The Label Section is to hold an open meeting in Union Hall, Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission streets, Wednesday evening, January 7th, and members of unions are requested to urge their wives, daughters and other female relatives and friends to be present in order that they may assist in promoting the union label. All are invited and earnestly urged to attend.

The Butchers' Union desires all trade unionists to remember that the products of Frye & Co. of Seattle are unfair. A number of markets and grocery stores in this city are handling hams, bacon and lard produced by this firm and the butchers desire that union men and their families refrain from purchasing anything produced by the firm.

At the Labor Council last Friday night a request by Coopers' Union No. 65 for approval of a new wage scale was referred to the executive committee. The same course was pursued with an application from the Moving Picture Operators' Union for a boycott against five nickel-odeons.

The Musicians' Union No. 6 applied to the Labor Council for a boycott against the Young Men's Christian Association, alleging that the association refuses to employ union musicians. The request was referred to the executive committee for investigation.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union reports that it has called to the attention of the Department of Justice alleged unlawful practices in dealing with its employees in the matter of wages and conditions of work.

The Sausage Makers' Union at its last meeting adopted a new constitution to become effective January 1, 1914, and elected the following officers: President, George Fuchs; vice-president, Joseph Schosser; secretary, Carl Haderlin; guard, G. Schimmler; guide, Theodore Balz.

Cooks' Union No. 44 has notified the Labor Council that it will assume jurisdiction over cooks employed in delicatessen stores.

Sugar Workers' Union No. 10,519 initiated ten candidates and elected the following officers and delegates: President, Henry Sager; vice-president, Joseph Riddle; secretary and treasurer, W. La Point; financial secretary, Franz Rettig; conductor, Paul Tiepolt; guard, Joseph Parcelli; trustee, Frank Mellor; executive board, Joseph Riddle, John Johnson, W. La Point, Joseph Parcelli and Frank Mellor; delegates to the Labor Council, H. Sager and W. La Point.

Butchers' Union No. 115 has elected the following officers: President, B. Oswald; vice-president, J. Corcoran; recording secretary and business agent, J. J. Kretzmer; financial secretary-treasurer, F. M. Sanford; guide, J. McDermott; guard, A. Nevin; board of trustees, C. Craig, G. Johnson and H. Stelter; executive board, J. Funk, G. Normann and J. A. McLeod. The annual convention of the California State Federation of Butchers will be held in San Jose on January 11th. At this convention the local union will be represented by Edward Powers, M. R. Grunhof, J. J. Kretzmer, F. M. Sanford, John Funk and Benjamin Oswald.

Leather Workers' Union on Horse Goods, Local No. 57, at its last meeting appointed E. Thormalen, A. Letroade and G. Mashon a committee to secure a park in which the union may hold an outing next spring. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, A. Letroade; vice-president, N. H. Howard; recording secretary, W. V. Marx; secretary-treasurer, P. Lamb; marshal, D. de Aguerro; chaplain, E. Thormalen; guard, S. Braxton; organizer, J. Spinkler; correspondent, W. Marx; executive board, N. H. Howard, E. Hardenbrook, J. Wilson; delegates to the Labor Council, A. Letroade.

All workers are warned to remain away from Seattle in a circular received from that city by the Labor Council. The circular states the city is flooded with idle men.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

Bernard Katschinski of the Philadelphia Shoe Company last Saturday celebrated the thirty-second anniversary of the beginning of his business career in this city.

Katschinski, who is at the head of one of the largest retail shoe firms west of Chicago, is one of the pioneer merchants of the Pacific Coast, having started business in an humble way on December 20, 1881, at 10 Third street, this city, where he had a store, 15x40 feet, of which he was owner, manager, bookkeeper and clerk.

Katschinski's business continued to thrive until today his retail shoe emporium at 825 Market street is a model of its kind and he supplies shoes to thousands of families in and around San Francisco, and the name "Katschinski" and the "Philadelphia Shoe Store" have become household words.

OVERCROWDED STREET CARS.

A narrow car; seats filled with persons attempting to read newspapers while the car swings and jolts along its way; aisles jammed with men and women, boys and girls and tiny children, swaying and rubbing, one against the other, coughing and sneezing, pushing and pressing—what a sight for a progressive age; what a sermon for the moralist; what a despair for the student of public health and hygiene! Endless problems are presented by this picture, seen daily in nearly every American city, says "The Journal of the American Medical Association." Most important is the menace to health from the thousands of bacteria, hidden in the throats of diseased men and women, and sprayed directly into a stagnant air, moist and unmoving in the absence of sufficient means of ventilation. Virulent organisms are inhaled into the throats and lungs of tired workers and tiny babes, who form an excellent host for their quick cultivation. The fare for the ride is small, but the cost cannot be estimated in terms of dollars and cents.

BACON A LUXURY!

The following is taken from a Kansas paper, and is worth studying over:

About 15 years ago live hogs were selling at the Kansas City live stock yards for about \$3 per one hundred pounds and I bought good bacon from the retail butcher for 10 cents a pound, a difference of 7 cents between the live hog and the finished product. At the present time on the same market live hogs are bringing about 8 cents per pound, on the 16th the top price was \$8.25, and I am paying the retailer 35 cents a pound for the same bacon that I bought for 10 cents 15 years ago. Then the difference between the live hog and the bacon was about 7 cents, today the difference is about 27 cents. Who gets the 20 cents, Surely the packers cannot claim increased cost of converting the hog into bacon, because the improved methods used by them would be more apt to decrease the cost than to increase it, and the "speeding-up" system practiced on their employees will more than offset any increase in wages that may have been granted in the last 15 years.

When trouble is brewing, keep still. When slander is getting on its legs, keep still. When your feelings are hurt, by all means keep still till you recover from your excitement, at any rate. Things look different through an unagitated eye. Silence is the most massive thing conceivable, sometimes.—Dr. Burton.

Smoke "Royal"

The best tobacco produced
by Mother Earth & Union Made